

6-30-1964

Kabul Times (June 30, 1964, vol. 3, no. 101)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (June 30, 1964, vol. 3, no. 101)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 637.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/637>

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +34°C. Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 7:09 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:38 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinazz
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 101.

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1964. (SARATAN 9, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Pakistan President To Lunch With His Majesty Tomorrow

KABUL, June, 30.—

A ROYAL reception awaits Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan tomorrow during his brief stopover visit to Kabul.

His Majesty the King and high government officials will be at Kabul International Airport when the Pakistani President's personal plane lands at 10:45 a.m.

President Ayub will have lunch with His Majesty during the four hour visit in Kabul before resuming his flight to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

Often called Pakistan's "man of destiny," the 57-year-old Ayub Khan has had an interesting military and political career.

He received his initial schooling at the Muslim University, Aligarh, a famous seat of learning which has produced distinguished Asian soldiers, scholars and statesmen. At the age of 19 he received his military training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. He won a Commission in 1928 and was assigned to the Royal Fusiliers.

During World War II, he served with distinction on the Burma front as a Battalion Commander. He then held several regimental appointments.

In 1951, he became the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army and thoroughly reorganised the Armed Forces. Maximum austerity and maximum efficiency became guiding principles.

Under his command, a revolutionary change in the technical standards and the social and economic outlook of the Armed Forces transpired.

Two years later, now a General, he returned to England to attend the Imperial General Staff Conference of the Commonwealth. In 1954, he was appointed to the Cabinet as the Minister of Defence, from which he resigned in 1956.

On October 7, 1958 General Mohammad Ayub Khan was named the Supreme Commander and Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan. On October 27, he assumed the office of the Presidency.

The President is a man of active habits, early riser, usually 6:30 a.m. and a driving worker, retiring at about 10:00 p.m.

He is a handsome man with broad chest, more than six feet three inches tall, with a slightly greying moustache and sparkling grey eyes.

Shooting, is one of his hobbies. He has literally travelled every inch of his country on his shoots.

During these shoots he mixes with ordinary village folk and gets to know them and their problems, in an atmosphere of complete cordiality. The President is also fond of tennis and golf. He is a good horseman as well.

President Mohammad Ayub Khan is an avid reader of military history, international affairs and philosophy. He has a great interest in comparative religion.

He has a reputation for the statesman's quick grasp of basic problems. He is diligent and methodical.

His Administration has been dynamic. The President has set the pace in Pakistan with a series of sweeping reforms designed to reshape Pakistan's political, economic and social structure to enable the country to meet the challenges of the present era.

The President is also an affectionate family man. He has four sons and three daughters.

Agriculture Must Precede Industry, Rafik Tells Seminar

KABUL, June 30.—Close relationship between agriculture and the social situation, the role of publicity in improving agriculture, the importance of livestock breeding and bee keeping formed the topics of discussion at yesterday's session of the Seminar now being conducted for the provincial Directors of Agriculture in Kabul.

Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafik, Chief of the Department of Production and Agricultural Extension spoke at length on the close relationship which exists between the development of agriculture and social uplift.

He stressed the fact that since over 85% of Afghanistan's population was engaged in agriculture, it is quite evident that in this pastoral and garicultural country, agriculture must precede industry. He also pointed out that without agriculture, which serves as the source of many raw materials, industries cannot be expected to flourish in the country.

AAEC To Procure Radio-Therapy Unit For Afghanistan

KABUL, June 30.—The Afghan Atomic Energy Commission has decided to procure a radio-therapy unit as a means of applying radio-isotopes for medical purposes in Afghanistan.

Professor Dr. Kakar, Dean of the College of Science and President of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission said in an interview that Afghanistan was now taking rapid and positive steps to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Efforts are being made, he declared, to utilise atomic energy for medical purposes.

While discussing the existing laboratories for nuclear physics, he said that the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission was even now in possession of three well-equipped laboratories, and a fourth one, that of radio-active chemicals, will also be set up soon.

He said that these laboratories are being used to train Afghan experts and also for purely research purposes.

He declared that by possessing an Atomic Energy Commission and also a laboratory of radio-active chemicals, it was imperative for Afghanistan to explore the possibilities of using radio-isotopes in medicine. He expressed the hope that these projects would be implemented with the help of the agencies concerned.

Salarzai Jirga Ready To Defend Freedom

KABUL, June 30.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large jirga of Salarzai divines, elders, chieftains and tribesmen was recently held at Danduki.

The jirga after discussions adopted a number of resolutions urging unity between all tribes of Bajawar and constant watchfulness with regard to the defence of their freedom and territory against foreign intervention.

The Salarzai tribesmen reaffirmed their determination to defend their freedom at all costs.



FIELD MARSHAL MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN

Zorin Accuses West, China Opposing USSR Proposals On Disarmament Project

MOSCOW, June, 30, (Tass).—

OPPOSING the Soviet proposals on general and complete disarmament and prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, the Chinese leaders have actually found themselves in one company with the most aggressive imperialist circles that are hindering the entire process of the easing of international tensions and the consolidation of universal peace", Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Valeryan Zorin writes in "Izvestia" Monday.

Touching upon the attitude of the CPC to the Moscow treaty on the partial prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, Zorin writes that the leaders of the People's Republic of China (PRC), a socialist country, have joined those who oppose accession to the treaty and condemn it.

They contend that the signing of this treaty is a "big deceit" and that this allegedly "increases the danger of nuclear war."

It becomes clear after the numerous statements of the PRC leaders, Zorin points out, that this position is directly connected with their retreat from the joint, agreed position of the entire communist and workers movement on the most important issues of the strategy and tactics of the struggle for the victory of Communism.

Whereas before the PRC government officially supported the programme of general and complete disarmament proposed by the Soviet Union, its representatives in all international organisations oppose it. More than that, they are trying to distort the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet government for general and complete disarmament, for the easing of international tensions, slanderously portraying it as "begging" the imperialists for peace and, allegedly, a renunciation of the liberation struggle of colonial peoples against the colonialists.

These absurd contentions, contradicting real facts, are used by the PRC leaders as a smokescreen to cover their retreat from the agreed policy of struggle for preventing world war, for the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, for a stable peace and the security of the peoples, Zorin writes.

The forced nature of the statements by the CPC and PRC leaders on question of disarmament, Zorin writes further, was particularly evident during Chou en-Lai's recent tour of Afro-Asian countries. Having encountered an obvious condemnation of his negative position in these countries, by the leaders and peoples of the Afro-Asian countries included in his tour, the Premier of the PRC government council was forced to sign a number of joint communiqués containing the demands of the peoples and governments of Afro-Asian countries for general and complete disarmament and the policy of peaceful co-existence.

It is also indicative, Zorin notes further, that during his tour of Africa and Asia Chou en-Lai did not dare to preach openly the course of struggle against imperialism expounded by the Chinese leaders inside their country. This course is based on the principle "point against point" and the notorious statement that the atomic bomb is a "paper tiger". He was also forced to conceal in his public statements the criticism by the Chinese leadership of the policy of peaceful co-existence and the Moscow treaty. Only after stopping over at Albania during his tour of Africa did Chou en-Lai return to those faulty Chinese theses.

Afghan Military Delegation Leaves For Soviet Union

KABUL, June 30.—On the invitation of the Soviet Minister of Defence, General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence together with a military delegation left for Moscow yesterday morning. They were seen off at the airport by certain members of the Cabinet, the Chief of the General Staff and other Afghan Generals and the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul.

A Tass report from Moscow says that delegation was received at Vnukovo airport by USSR Minister of Defence Marshal Malinovsky, Marshals Grechko, Liryuzov, Krylov and other prominent officers. The welcoming party also included the Ambassador of Afghanistan Abdul Hakim Shahi Alami.

A guard of honour was lined up and the national anthems of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were played.

Dr. Samad Hamid Becomes Rector Of Kabul University

KABUL, June 30.—Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, Governor of Pervan and a former official of the Ministry of Education, has been appointed Acting President of Kabul University; the appointment has been approved by the Cabinet Council and sanctioned by His Majesty the King.

The Kabul University Senate because, no one had offered himself as a candidate for the post of Rector of the University, had requested the Government to appoint a suitable person as Rector of Kabul University.

The 35 year old new Rector of Kabul University has received his higher education in Switzerland in political science.

Before becoming Chief Commissioner he was serving as the chief of Secondary Education. He was a member of the Committee on Revising the Constitution and later he served as member of the Advisor Commission on constitution.

60 Categories Of Books Compiled In 3 Months By Education Ministry

KABUL, June 30.—The Department of Book Production in the Ministry of Education, during the past three months, has compiled and completed 60 different categories of school-textbooks, plus a number of supplementary books and literacy works designed to revive the glory of Afghan culture and art.

Mr. Sami Madhosh, Chief of the Department, said that the new textbooks, which have been compiled, are for the use of primary, middle and secondary schools.

A number of books on literary research carried out by prominent scholars in the country have also been published, he said.

Other books include a school dictionary in Persian and Pakhto and masterly analysis of Bedil's philosophy made by Professor Salahuddin Seljouki. This volume, he stated, is now in the Press.

DIPLOMATIC WIVES RAISE Af. 70,000 FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

KABUL, June 30.—The Organisation of Diplomatic Wives in Kabul has reported that the organisation has raised more than Af. 70,000 during a special evening held Thursday night. The fund will be used to help build a clinic for crippled children in Kabul.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
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Editor:
S. Khalil
Address:
Joy Sheer-3,
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephones:
21494 (Ext. 03)
22851 (4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Af. 250
Half yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 18
Half Yearly \$ 9
Quarterly \$ 4.50
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 30, 1964

ILO MEETING

The Afghan delegation in the current International Labour Organisation meeting in Geneva has given details about Afghan government plans regarding the future of labour and labour management in this country and he has told the conference that Afghanistan is right now contemplating a labour code for this country. He has further explained to the delegates the basic thinking and philosophy of Afghanistan regarding labour adding that we consider man as a separate entity and as such men are treated as individuals.

There should be no doubt left in anyone's mind that one of the basic aims of the current reforms being implemented in this country is to also bring basic meaningful and drastic changes in labour management in this country so that the rights and privileges of this very important segment of our population will be further secured and similarly they may have a clear understanding of their duties and obligations. To implement such a policy will in itself constitute an important part of the changes which we are trying to bring about. The question of labour will assume more significance as we move further towards the path of industrialisation and our farms are run on more organised basis than today.

The Afghan representative has further told the ILO meeting that as far as labour management is concerned, local conditions should also be taken into consideration as to the types of labour and the difficulties of each country regarding the promotion of the rights and privileges of the workers. Not that any country in any sense should try to make moves violating these rights and privileges but that it should be a policy of each government and international organisations such as the ILO to help these countries overcome their difficulties in this connection.

It should be the aim and intention of each country to formulate and implement policies which aim at promoting the rights and privileges of labour. But at the same time there should be an understanding

World Sanction Against South Africa

In December, 1958, the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra called for a world-wide trade and diplomatic boycott of South Africa. In April, 1960, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Conakry, attended by 50 delegates from various African and Asian countries, including China, the Soviet Union renewed this call. Although the liberation of masses of South Africa will ultimately be achieved by the South African people themselves, yet such outside demonstrations of solidarity and support, when they are sincere, are welcomed by the African freedom fighters.

Reaction Of African States
In June, 1960, Ministers from ten political-independent African states met at Addis Ababa and adopted a 10-point programme for sanctions against South Africa. This programme went further and called for the closing of air and sea ports to South Africa, for the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth, for the stopping of the sale of oil to South Africa, and for an intensification of UN action in the form of direct intervention.

Verwoerd retaliated swiftly with a massive build-up of his military power. Since 1960, military expenditure for the armed forces increased from £40 million to £104 million. The all-white Permanent Force was increased from 9,000 to 15,000 within four years. A Citizen Force of 40,000 and a Commando network, in which every white male had to serve for four consecutive years, were called into existence. The forces received modern arms, and armament factories were built in South Africa. Air-to-ground missiles, saracens, troop-carriers, pistols, ammunition, etc. were bought from England, the United States, France, West Germany and Switzerland. Further and

What Should One Expect In The Congo Now That U.N. Term Is Completed?

Editor's note—The U.N. presence in the Congo is about to come to an end. The United Nations entered the central African country in 1960 a few months after it became independent on June 30, 1960. The thousands of foreign troops which participated in the peacekeeping, stabilising operation there have now gone except for a handful.

The Congo has other crises. It is in a constitutional crisis, with a referendum on a new Constitution coming up. There are two rebellions based on tribal disputes. The central government has found difficulty in maintaining order.

What will happen next in this strategically important, potentially dangerous, badly split-up country. The Ap asked former U.S. Ambassador Edmund A. Gullion to deal with these and other questions in the special article which follows.

Gullion at 51 is a veteran of 27 years in the diplomatic service. The posts have ranged from Europe to the Far East and in August 1961 took him as Ambassador to the republic of the Congo and its Capital Leopoldville. Due to bad reception the last paragraph of this article has been figured out by the editor of this paper.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Today, June 30, the rear guard of the United Nations force in the Congo, its mandate from the General Assembly expires.

and co-operation on the part of international organisations in helping the developing countries in particular to implement their plans in this regard.

By Fraz J. T. Lee

closer ties of alliance were developed with the governments in Angola, Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia. Thus in April, 1963, various African ministers again held a Conference at Addis Ababa. They called for the immediate implementation and enforcement of their own trade and diplomatic boycotts. They further decided to launch a campaign for the expulsion of South Africa from all international organisations, including those concerned with cultural and sports exchanges.

In February, 1963, the African members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa forced the resignation of South Africa. In July Kenya, which was host to the UN Conference on Cartography, refused to admit the South African delegates into the country. In August, due to pressure from the African delegations, the South African delegation was "invited" to withdraw from the UN Conference on Tourism. South Africa was excluded from the 13th Session of the African Regional Conference of the World Health Organisation, in September, the delegates from the African countries walked out of the Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization, when they failed to exclude South Africa. In the same month, at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, the African delegates protested against the presence of the South African Finance Minister. In October, a similar walk-out resulted at the International Air Transport Association meeting, South African participation in the coming Olympic Games in Tokyo has been made conditional, due to pressure, that South Africa should abandon apartheid in sport.

United Arab Republic refused overlying rights to South Africa on August 7 and announced the breaking off of all economic relations on September 23. It further banned South African ships from calling at U.A.R. ports and instructed U.A.R. vessels not to enter South African ports. South Africa can still use the Suez canal, but is refused all facilities. By September 30, 1963, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tunisia, all informed U Thant that they had fully complied with the November 1962 resolution of the General Assembly.

Kenya announced a total ban on trade with South Africa on November 13, to be effective as from December 12.

The African Boycott

Algeria announced a total boycott of South Africa on April 30, 1963, and at the same time broke off all relations with Portugal. Cameroon closed its sea and air ports to South Africa on July 12. Ethiopia, which had no diplomatic relations with South Africa, announced a total trade boycott and closed her air space to South African planes.

Ivory Coast closed her sea and airports on July 16 to South African aircraft. Libya closed her air and sea ports on August 31 and refused overlying rights to South Africa. Sudan had already broken off trade relations with South Africa in 1962, and she now closed her air and seaports.

Tanganyika announced a total direct and indirect trade boycott of South Africa on September 30. Uganda boycotted South African goods in November, 1962, and has now banned all Uganda exports (to South Africa).

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(To be continued)

By Edmund Gullion

pired, will be on its way back to home bases in Lagos and Addis Ababa after three years of unpredictable operations in the most unpredictable of the new countries which have gained independence since World War II.

Money Shortage

The U.N. force is leaving mainly because its money has run out. Since last December it has stood guard on borrowed time, a six-month extension of its tour financed a little more than one-third by the United States.

What has the United Nations accomplished? Without the United Nations, what lies ahead for the Republic of the Congo?

At the price of 400 million dollar operations the United Nations and many young lives in military operation United Nations has—Prevented what might have been a Korean-type struggle between the super-powers in the heart of Africa—Spared the Congolese people the ravages of a stepped-up from cold war to hot war—Helped hold together a country of over 14 million people, comprising scores of tribes, possessing unequalled potential wealth, and having frontiers with nine countries—Offered counsel and moral support while the Congo, one of the latest prepared of the new states, tried to choose between different forms of legal government—Carried on the biggest technical assistance programme yet conducted by an international organisation—Furnished the critical, controversial precedents for the future of a world organisation.

If the United Nations had not stood to its task as it did in the Congo, it might well be on the road into the shadows to join the League of Nations. What it has done, it seems to me, not only in

creases the changes that it will be more constantly used. (with the safeguards built into its Charter) but also speeds up its evolution into what its founders expected it would one day become.

US Position

In supporting the United Nations through the heat of the day in Africa and controversy at home, the United States clung to a central idea.

In almost a dozen diffused but closely negotiated texts and resolutions, the United Nations in the Congo was asked to expel foreign mercenaries "by force if necessary", and to preserve the "integrity" of the country. It achieved these goals, not without blood, sweat and tears, while it remained in the Congo. Now that it is going will all this be undone? Will the Congo fall apart again?

A man would have to have his head examined to offer a sure thing in forecasting the Congo. The best which can be done is to weigh up the good and the bad. To this observer, the former seems slightly to outweigh the latter.

We may expect a series of sensational headlines from Leopoldville, the Kivu, Katanga and elsewhere, telling about the incidents timed by their planners to coincide with the U.N. exit. The gruesomely picturesque detail, inevitable in Congolese reporting, will cause these incidents to stick in the mind of the reader. And there are plenty of grim aspects to relate. There are rebels in Kivu fighting small units of the struggling but faltering Congolese army. More serious are indications, imprecise but ominous, of the intrigues of dissident emigre politicians.

The important part which the people of Ghour, Urugzan, and Bamiyan provinces can play in the national economy of the country through primary products, (Contd. on page 4)

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Ishtar* carried an editorial entitled "Clarity of Expression". Our society, said, the editorial, is moving towards a healthy democracy. This democracy must be based on principles of honesty and members of the society must discharge their responsibilities with sincerity in building the democratic life wanted by us.

Duties of people differ, of course, but if honesty is associated with tasks performed by all the individuals, the foundation of society will be strengthened. Beside this element our society is in need of moral courage and clarity of expression.

Clarity of expression in doing things represent a clear and pure spirit with which man has to live. This attitude if developed on the part of every individual will be appreciated by the society at large.

It is our expectation, said the editorial, that our people should get in the habit of expressing things clearly and without fear. Writers who are considered to be our forerunners should not refrain from expressing themselves clearly. We are receiving every day said the editorial, a number of articles and notes with various suggestions. But in most cases they do not carry the real names of the writers and the writers show reluctance in allowing their identities to be known even by the newspaper offices.

In our opinion this attitude is not desirable. Criticising, suggesting and asking for explanation of events and policies should not take place under secret or changed names.

They should know that according to our regulation they are immune and protected. The government wants to see people feel protected and safeguarded under the new constitution which is passing through its final stages of approval.

Our readers, said the editorial, have been witnessing that newspapers have tried to accept all kind of writings to the extent that law permits. Within the limit of law all letters and proposals received by the newspapers have been published. Since our main purpose of writing articles or letters is to remove our social defects it is therefore, better to express our problems and defects clearly, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial commented on the new well-equipped hospital opened two days ago in Bamiyan. The news of the opening of the hospital in the centre of Bamiyan province where a great number of Afghanistan's population is without sufficient education is gratifying and can be regarded as an introduction to the development of central Afghanistan, the editorial said.

Ghour and Bamiyan were two important centres of our country in the past with high political pride. Lapse of time and historical events changed the nature of these two centres but the importance which our people attach to this part of the country cannot be forgotten. Although for several reasons this part of the country has had no good opportunity to develop to a greater extent, the construction of the Asian Highway which will link Europe with Southeast Asia through central Afghanistan has given new promises for the active and hard working people of this area to a new better life and gifts of the 20th century.

The important part which the people of Ghour, Urugzan, and Bamiyan provinces can play in the national economy of the country through primary products,

(Contd. on page 4)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

1. English Programme:
10.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
19 m band.

11. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc=
19 m band.

Urdu programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.

11. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.

Russian Programme:
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc=
25 m band.

French Programme:
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc=
19 m band.

German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
25 m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS
Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar
Arr. Kabul, 13-30.
Mazar-Kunduz
Arr. Kabul, 13-10

DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Karachi
Dep. Kabul 10-00.

Lahore-New Delhi
Dep. Kabul 15-00

Kunduz-Mazar
Dep. Kabul 10-00.

AEROFLOT

Moscow-Tashkent
Arr. Kabul, 9-40.
Tashkent-Moscow
Dep. Kabul 12-20

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	2121-2012
Police	20507-21122
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	20452
New Clinic	24272
	24275
Da Afghanistan Bank	20045
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	2231P

Pharmacies

Maiwand	Phone No. 24273
Naway	Phone No. 20587
Shafa	Phone No. 20536
Parsa	Phone No. 24232
Kart-Char	Phone No. 23829



This small crocodile is only one-year old. Several years will pass before it becomes a dangerous and strong beast of prey. Now children are not afraid to play with it.

ILO Meeting In Geneva

What Kind Of Help Should ILO Offer To Developing Nations: Afghan Views

Not only are these 3 aspects of training closely connected but the first training of Labour Department staff in industrial relations work forms an integral part of the broader training in labour administration which is at present being carried out for us by an ILO expert. With these facts in mind we consider pages 81/83 of the Director-General's report and answer "Yes" to the question "Should ILO assistance by labour relations experts be planned and provided within the framework of a continuing and developing series of activities in a particular country? Which he poses on page XIII of his Introduction to the 1964 Edition. We would, however, take the matter one stage further and say that, in our view, the ILO's activities in the industrial relations field must be an integral part of its work in labour administration as a whole. We would also stress the importance for the developing countries of maintaining a thoroughly realistic and practical approach avoiding any ascent to the academic heights.

Advisory Assistance

On the question of advisory and training assistance generally, we feel that it is very desirable that the experts appointed by the Director-General of the ILO, and by other agencies, should if at all possible, not only have wide knowledge and experience acquired in one of the advanced countries, but should also have spent some time away from their homelands, living and working in a developing country. It is rarely that an

expert who has experienced only the conditions of one country can adapt himself sufficiently to make a fully effective contribution in circumstances very different from those to which he is accustomed and where resources of personnel, finance and equipment are often strictly limited.

On Job Training

Somewhat similar considerations apply, but in a reversed form to certain types of "on the job" training provided in the fully developed countries. Here we suggest that steps might be taken to ensure that the training is given in conditions which are not so technically in advance of those to which the trainee is accustomed as to make the work irrelevant to his requirements.

Turning to page XIX of the Director-General's introduction to the 1964 Edition of his report, we endorse the suggestion that the study of industrial problems by the ILO should be changed from an industry-by-industry basis to a regional basis.

We consider that this approach would produce results more meaningful in the context of the developing nations. We also agree that the 5 approaches to industrial problems proposed by the Director-General have a great potential value and in particular we would stress the importance of integration and co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and its various specialised agencies.

Vocational Training
Inextricably bound up with the problems of industry is the ques-

tion of vocational training, where in spite of the considerable progress already made, our needs are, nevertheless very great and we have asked the ILO for the services of an expert in this field. In this connection we would again draw attention to the importance of training for supervision. In fact we consider that much more attention will have to be paid in the future to the careful balance in developing countries of the supply of trained "middle level" workers of all kinds. The present situation of a shortage of top level personnel, an excess of unskilled labour, and an almost complete vacuum between these two groups is inimical to economic and social progress and is fraught with danger.

Technical Co-operation

Finally may I refer to the ILO's commitment to the United Nations' objective of "preserving and strengthening the foundation of world peace, to which aim my government, of course, gives its fullest support. An aspect of this, to which reference is rarely made, arises as a by-product of technical co-operation. In the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission in Afghanistan there are nationals of 25 states, and no doubt there are similarly multi-national groups in other developing countries. The very fact of people of so many different nationalities working together in co-operative effort must surely make for greater understanding between them and thus further that basic aim which must be attained as a prerequisite of all other objectives.

"It's Just Like A Fairy Tale To Me"

Fabulous Come-Back Of An Eighty-Year-Old Actress

The world-famous actress, Tilla Driehs, now almost eighty years old, made a fabulous and extraordinary come-back when, after living abroad for more than seven years, she returned home to Berlin from Yugoslavia. At the height of her career, before and during the First World War and in the Twenties, she played the great female roles of Ibsen, Strindberg, and Gerhardt Hauptmann; now it is character parts portraying the old women of the world's literature that she interprets with such penetrating insight both on the stage and on television. Last year Frau Driehs was honoured with the Golden Ribbon of German Television.

I had Five Feet

"At the first rehearsal after my emigration and after so many years away from acting I was so self-conscious that I felt as though I had five feet and seven hands and could not gain control of them," said the actress describing the come-back which she made at an age when most people retire once and for all. This elegant little old lady doubtless has above all her industry, her talent and her unconquerable zest for life to thank for the fact that she has been able again and again to weather hard times and reverses both in her personal and in her professional life.

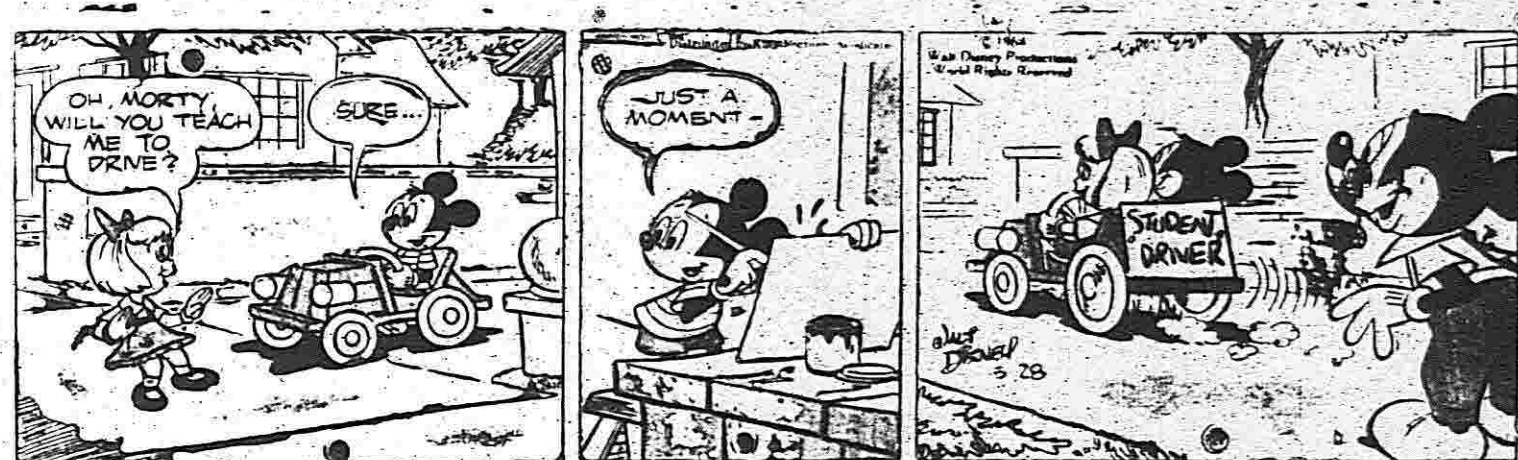
Fascinating Face

When I visited her in her flat she spoke vividly and vivaciously of her career: "Von Olmutz, the theatrical director, looked at me in horror when I introduced myself to him as a young beginner. According to the taste of those days I was dreadfully ugly." Later, the greatest painters and sculptors of the day, Renoir, Slevogt, Liebermann, Barlach and Kaul, discovered the fascination of the actress's face, certainly did not conform to the ideal of the Kaiser Wilhelm period; it impressed rather by means of its great expressiveness and mobility. A young woman with broad, slightly Slavonic features and a red mouth expressive of the joy of life—that is the portrait of the young Tilla Driehs as seen by Renoir which hangs in the Metropolitan Gallery in New York. "Look, that's what I was like," said the old lady to me as she passed me a thick leather-bound album. In faded photographs I saw her as Salome, as Judith, as Lulu, as the Countess Terzky with Buschmann, with Moissi, with Paul Wegener, all the great actors of the stage, and in the world-famous theatrical ensembles of Reinhard, Braun, and with Piscator and Barlong. Night after night she stood on the principal stages of Berlin, cheered and applauded. As the wife of the famous publisher and patron of the arts, Paul Cassirer, she received, in her salon in the old West End of Berlin, everybody who was anybody in the spheres of art, literature and politics.

Overwhelming Applause

"I became interested in politics at a very early age," the thread old lady explained. She spoke of Sunday mornings in Berlin's Hasenheide, a poor district of the city, at which she recited and read for the working folk. "Their thanks and applause were so overwhelming that soon I never missed a single Sunday."

Tilla Driehs was, moreover, one of the first to fly in a free balloon. The actress still recalls with pleasure the impressions the countryside made on her from this new angle and the feeling of adventure and of dangers overcome.



Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 30.—The Ghoury Cement and Power Production Co. has donated an amount Af. 20,000 to the Karkar coal mine Relief Fund. Another Af. 10,000 have been deposited into the account of the Ministry of Mines and Industries by three prominent citizens of Aqcha and Saripul.

KABUL, June 30.—Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Ghaznavi, Administrative Assistant of the Rural Development Department returned to Kabul on Sunday after opening a rural development project at Urgoon in Pakhtia Province and inspecting other such projects in Pakhtia and Ghazni.

Mr. Ghaznavi said in an interview today that the Urgoon project will cover a part of Urgoon District plus Zerok, Nika and Sarobi areas. It will affect a population of 64,822 inhabiting an area of nearly 3,280 sq. kilometres. The majority of the people are farmers and flock-owners. Mr. Ghaznavi declared that with the launching of this project the health, education, agriculture and veterinary services have started to function in the area.

KABUL, June 30.—To bid farewell to Mr. Govardin the former Tass correspondent and to introduce Mr. Alexei Petrov, the new correspondent of Tass News Agency, the Directorate-General of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Press and Information gave a dinner at Khyber Restaurant on Sunday evening.

Those present on the occasion included Chief Editors of local publications and officials of the Ministry of Press and Information. Speeches on goodwill and friendship existing between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were also exchanged by Mr. Sahar, the Director-General of Cultural Relations and Mr. Govardin. The latter is reported to have left Kabul yesterday.

KABUL, June 30.—The Finance, Budget and Trade Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday discussed the new sources of income including the revenue by the Ministry of Finance. It was decided that a representative of the Ministry should be summoned at the next meeting of the Commission to give further clarifications.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd from page 2)

necessitate that serious attention should be directed towards these areas by popularising education, public health, and establishment of communications.

Among other development measures, promotion of educational and public health activities is the most important one for the people of this part of the country where most of the people are illiterate and deprived of better living conditions.

Establishment of a good number of schools and the opening of a new modern and well-equipped hospital are examples of development programmes which the government has undertaken for the education and health of Bamiyan province.

In conclusion the editorial expressed hope that the Education and Public authorities will take steps in other parts of Hazarajat for people's education and health as well.

Syrian Court Sentences Man To Death On Spying Charges For Israel

DAMASCUS, June 30. (Reuters).—A Syrian court martial yesterday sentenced Yehia Adel Abdel-Razzak to be hanged for spying for Israel, stealing documents and information affecting State Security and passing them to a Foreign State.

The court sentenced another accused to hard labour for life and two others on the same charges. Four were acquitted. All came from a village in the Deraa Governorate.

Five Countries Issue Call For Instant Ceasefire In Laos

WASHINGTON, June 30.—THE United States joined with Britain, Canada, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam Monday in a formal call for an "immediate ceasefire" in Laos, where the military situation presents a "grave threat" to the peace of Southeast Asia.

The five nations, in a communique that followed nearly a month of ambassadorial level talks in Vientiane, proposed the withdrawal of "all forces to the positions" held prior to mid-May. The Pathet Lao launched their most recent series of attacks against neutralist troops in the Plain of Jars area on May 16.

The communique condemned the Pathet Lao attacks, supported by North Viet-Nam, as a "flagrant violation" of the 1962 Geneva accord. The five nations said evidence had been introduced at the consultations "concerning North Vietnamese use of Laos to interfere in South Viet-Nam."

India, which also took part in the Vientiane talks as provided for under article four of the Geneva Agreement, declined to sign the communique for diplomatic reasons.

At his noon meeting with newsmen Monday, State Department Press Officer Richard Phillips quoted this paragraph from the communique which was issued in London and Vientiane:

"The representatives agreed that the deteriorating military situation in Laos presented a grave threat to the peace of Southeast Asia. They agreed to call on the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, (Britain and the Soviet Union) in the way each thought appropriate to do everything in their power to urge all parties concerned to bring about an immediate ceasefire throughout the Kingdom, and withdraw all forces to the positions which they held before the recent fighting. The cease fire and withdrawal should be controlled and verified by the International Control Commission."

Poland, Canada and India were chosen at the Geneva Conference as members of the International Control Commission to supervise the accords.

Asked about the United States "plan of action," Mr. Phillips said he did not believe Washington's "approach has yet been formulated."

As to whether the United States would be satisfied with a return to the positions held by Laos government forces in mid-May, Mr. Phillips said "that is the position of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma and we will support it."

Concerning reports that a large-scale Pathet Lao attack was imminent in Laos, Mr. Phillips said he was not aware of any large-scale activity in the last few days.

Other officials, however, noted that neutralist Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma at a press conference Sunday in Vientiane indicated that an attack on Muong Soui by Pathet Lao-North Vietnamese forces was about to take place both from the East and the West. Muong Soui is a Neutralist stronghold on the northwest edge of the Plain of Jars.

The officials noted that "in general terms" Washington's information confirms the Lao leaders' assessment of the situation.

The officials also noted that Pathet Lao-North Vietnamese activity in the Muong Soui area appears to be local but they would not rule out the possibility that these activities are the forerunner of an all-out attack.

Press Officer Phillips also said that Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma was kept fully informed on the progress of the consultations and his government thus maintained close contact with the proceedings. The Prime Minister expressed his satisfaction with the work of the representatives.

Prof. Morgenstierne Returns To Kabul From Nouristan Trip

KABUL, June 30.—Professor Morgenstierne, the eminent Norwegian philologist who has just returned from Nouristan, lauded the courage and manliness of the people and the beginning of progress on modern lines in the area.

Professor Morgenstierne, together with Mr. Gordon Wasson, a Research Fellow, Botanical Museum of Harvard University, and Mr. Palwall, a member of the Afghan Institute of Philosophy, visited Kunar, Laghman and Nuristan valley during which they spent over two weeks in Lundisin Valley, especially at Bargmat, situated in the upper part of the valley.

Professor Morgenstierne has succeeded in collecting important data about the Kati language spoken in Lundisin and Nuristan areas as also about Nuristan folklore and ancient songs.

Professor Morgenstierne, who is an honorary member of the Pakhtu Academy, considers Nangarhar to be very important from the viewpoint of philology because in this province four Nuristani languages plus Pashai, Gawar-Bati, Sawi, Kiti-Kalai and Tirahi, in addition to Pakhtu and Persian are spoken.

He declared that except for the Pashai language, which is used by a large number of people, the other four languages are gradually disappearing and, therefore, it is of great importance for the Afghan Institute of Philology to record these languages.

Lodge Says Vietnam Programme Will And Can Succeed

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said Monday after calling on President Johnson that the present programme to end terrorism in South Vietnam "can succeed and will succeed."

Lodge went to the White House to submit his formal resignation as Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam and to give the President a final report on conditions there.

President Johnson, after meeting with Mr. Lodge for an hour, praised the Ambassador in remarks to the press.

"He has served with great distinction and has earned the gratitude of the people of the Republic of Vietnam and the United States," Johnson said. "He has served without partisanship, keeping the interests of the country foremost at all times."

President Johnson said he regretted to see the Ambassador leave, but understood his reasons. "The country in times of crisis will always look to him and his leadership for guidance," the President said.

Lodge resigned to help Pennsylvania Governor William Scranton seek the Republican nomination for the presidency.

Lodge said he did not agree with those who said there were only three possible choices in Southeast Asia. Letting Southeast Asia "go down the drain" was inconceivable, he said, and triggering a third world war was "absolutely out of the question." But choice was to keep going the same way as in the past.

The Ambassador said there was there.

His Majesty Approves Gen Thapar As Indian Ambassador In Kabul



Mr. P. N. Thapar

KABUL, June 30.—His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of His Excellency General P.N. Thapar 58, as Ambassador of India at the Court of Kabul.

General Thapar, who will replace Mr. Dhamija, graduated from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst in 1926 and has held various military posts.

During the Second World War, General Thapar was on active service in Burma, Western Asia and Italy and has served as Chief of the General Staff as well as Minister of War.

He has served as Officer Commanding an artillery Division and was promoted to the rank of General and G.O.C. Southern Command in 1957.

In 1959 he was given the post of G.O.C. Western Command. In 1961 he became Chief of the General Staff of the Indian Army.

General Thapar retired from military service in 1963. He was born on May 8, 1906.

China Protests Against India Parliamentary Visit To Formosa Recently

TOKYO, June 30. (AP).—People's Republic of China has filed a "strong protest with the Indian government for sending an Indian parliament delegation to Formosa recently, the New China News Agency reported.

The NCNA broadcast heard here said the protest made in a note by the Chinese Foreign Ministry was delivered to the Indian Embassy on June 26.

The note said the visit of the Indian parliament delegation led by D.V. Patel "is another serious step taken by the Indian government in following U.S. imperialist scheming activities to create two Chinas as well as an open provocation to the Chinese people."

Earlier NCNA in a commentary said the mission was sent to Formosa with an aim to establish diplomatic relations "with Formosa. A spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry, however, said Indian plans no change in its policy of maintaining diplomatic ties with People's Republic of China.

KABUL, June 30.—Mr. Kurako Ishida, Counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in Kabul has donated \$200 to the Karkar coal mine Relief Fund. The donation has been accepted with thanks by the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

a whole range of things that can be also denied that the only other be done in the future "and which we are going to do and which can be quite effective."

Reporters asked Lodge for comment on views expressed by French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, he said:

"Neutrality is all very well at a proper time. We did not think it was a good idea to neutralise France in 1942 and 1943 when the German Army was in occupation

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINMA

At 8 and 10 p.m. American film; X-15 starring: David McLean, Charles Bronson and Brad Dexter.

KABUL CINEMA

At 7-30 p.m. Indian film; PAN-GIEST.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; AKELI MAT JAO.

ZAINEB CINEMA

At 5 and 7 p.m. Russian film; WAY TO STAGE with translation in Persian.

Norwegian Premier Lauds Khrushchov Co-existence Ideas

OSLO, June 30. (DPA).—Norwegian Premier, Inar Gerhardsen, in an official government reception in honour of visiting Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov here last night said the name of Khrushchov would always be linked with the idea of peaceful co-existence.

Pointing out that the Soviet leader had often used the term "peaceful competition" in reference to the relationship between nations with different social systems, Gerhardsen said "we would very much like to take part in such a competition and we are confident that our social system will come out on top."

"But should not this be marked by a more active and friendlier co-operation, than has been the case up to now?" the Norwegian Premier asked.

In his reply, Khrushchov dwelt mainly on the strong bonds which had linked the Soviet and Norwegian peoples during the Second World War in the common struggle against Nazi-German oppression.

He said that many thousands of Soviet soldiers had laid down their lives in helping to free Norway from Nazi occupation, adding "and today, since twenty years have passed since that time, it appears to us, that an ever closer friendship between our peoples, our joint efforts in the struggle for peace would be the best monument to these soldiers and officers as well as for the Norwegian patriots, who fought for the freedom and independence of their fatherland."

Afghanistan To Produce Ink, Chalk, Blackboards, Research Centre Says

KABUL, June 30.—Ink, chalk and blackboards for the use of schools, colleges and other educational institutions will be produced soon within the country, said Dr. Bulbulshah, Chief of the Chemical Research Centre of Kabul University.

Proposals in this regard have been made by the Centre of Commercial Arts Institute of the Ministry of Education. The Research Centre, he stated, has also carried out studies about material employed in removing the colouring from vegetable oils; the Spinzar Company has been obtaining these materials from abroad.

The Centre has also co-operated with the Ministry of Agriculture in improving and upgrading Karakul sheep; special attention has been devoted by the Centre to problems of feeding these valuable animals.

An important research project of the Centre is about foodstuffs and fruits in Afghanistan. The Centre has also discovered that the processing of cotton for medical uses can be carried out within the country and bandages can be manufactured at Gulbahar Textile Mills. Research has also been made about salt and production of caustic soda.